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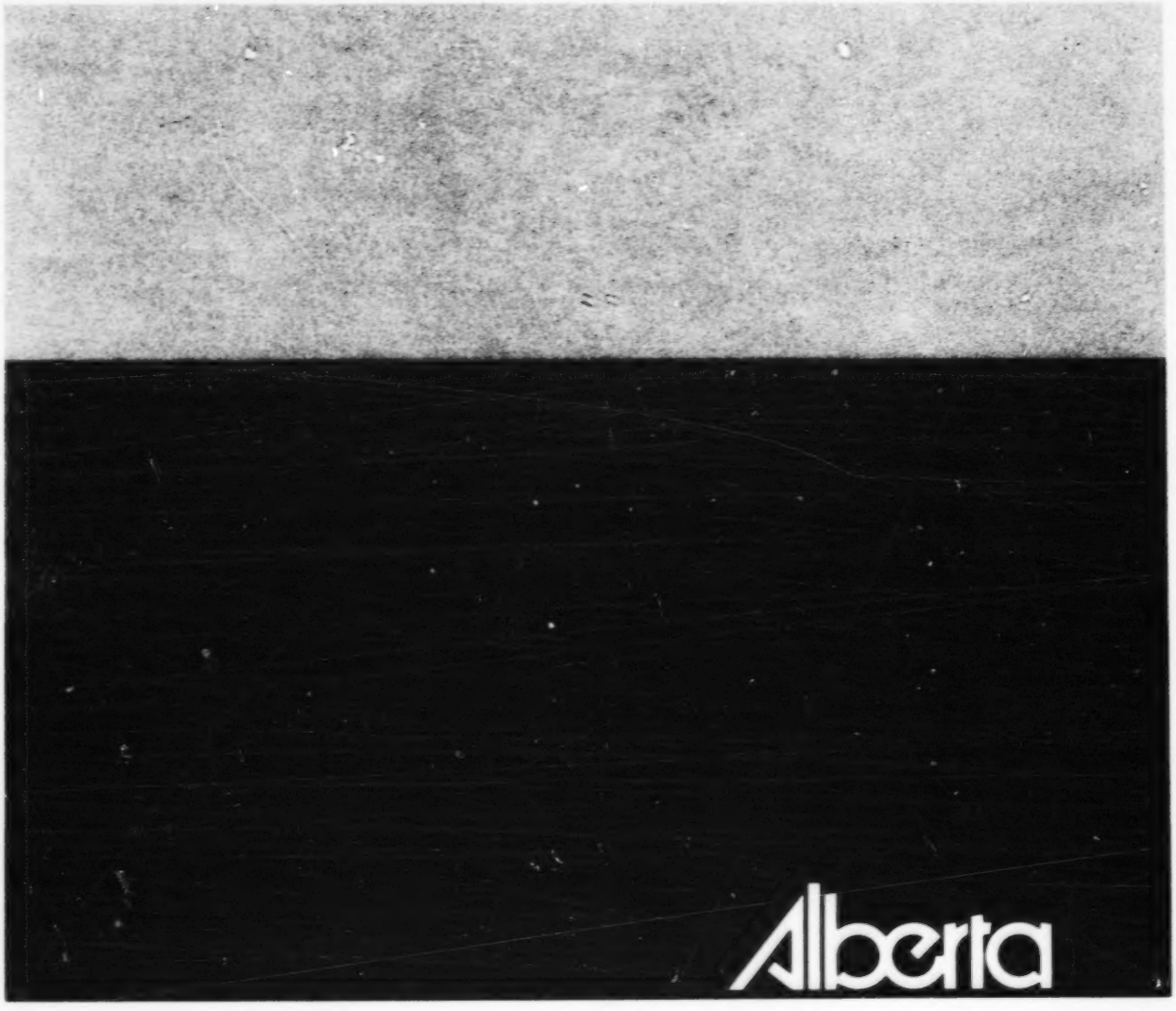
PLACE-TO-PLACE PRICE COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED ALBERTA COMMUNITIES 1982



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PLACE-TO-PLACE PRICE COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED ALBERTA COMMUNITIES 1982

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Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Alberta Treasury
7th Floor
Sir Frederick W. Haultain Building
9811 - 109 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5K 0C8

Telephone: (403) 427-3058
Telex: 037-2137

PREFACE

The 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey publication has been prepared by the Survey Operations Unit of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics. The survey has been conducted annually since 1973 and was first published in 1980. The results of the survey have been utilized by a diverse audience in the public and private sectors.

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics would like to express its appreciation to the many merchants of Alberta for their co-operation and assistance. We would also like to thank the Alberta Public Utilities Board, the Alberta Offices of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Municipal Financial Services and Statistics Branch of Alberta Municipal Affairs and the Economic Analysis Branch of Alberta Housing and Public Works for information used in the Utilities and Shelter components.

A special thanks is extended to Statistics Canada, Prices Division in Ottawa and to the staff of the Edmonton Regional Office.

All requests for additional copies of this publication or general enquiries should be directed to:

Information Services
Alberta Bureau of Statistics
Alberta Treasury
7th Floor
Sir Frederick W. Haultain Building
9811 - 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0C8

Telephone: (403)427-3058
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PREFACE i
INTRODUCTION 1
SURVEY OVERVIEW 2
SUMMARY OF RESULTS
1. Edmonton-Based Comparisons 4
Table 1: Number of Items Surveyed, Aggregate Indices and Weighting for Selected Communities 7
Table 2: Food Indices by Component Categories for Selected Communities 8
Table 3: Non-Food Indices by Component Categories for Selected Communities 9

2. Inter-Community Comparisons 10
Table 4: Inter-Community Comparisons for 95 Selected Items 12
Table 5: Items Surveyed and Weighting for Inter-Community Comparisons 13

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Methodology
1. Assumptions and Limitations 17
2. Price Collection 18
3. Utilities and Shelter 19
4. Weighting Pattern 20
5. Calculation of Indices 21

Appendix B: Type of Items Surveyed by Component Category
1. Food Items 23
2. Non-Food Items 25

INTRODUCTION

The price comparisons presented are for selected Alberta communities to a base location, Edmonton, for a specific period in time, June 1982. The statistics are based on a place-to-place price comparison survey conducted in seventeen communities by the Bureau. Presented in the publication are indices for a food items group, a non-food items group and a combined all-item group, as well as a detailed breakdown of seventeen component category indices within these groupings. All indices are weighted according to Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index, C.P.I., implicit weighting pattern for Edmonton. Indices are available for sixteen communities and the base location, Edmonton.

Introduced this year is a second set of indices which allows a comparison between any two communities surveyed. These indices are based on exact item matches for 95 items and are taken from the original 201 item basket used for the Edmonton-based comparisons.

Another addition this year are indices for five new categories, two in the food group and three in the non-food group. Items previously included in the fruit and vegetable category are now divided into fresh fruit and vegetable and processed fruit and vegetable categories. The items previously assigned under the miscellaneous housewares category are now separated as household services, household supplies and household equipment categories.

Appendices are included which explain the survey methodology, including limitations and assumptions, the calculation of the indices, and provide a complete list of the types of items priced in the survey.

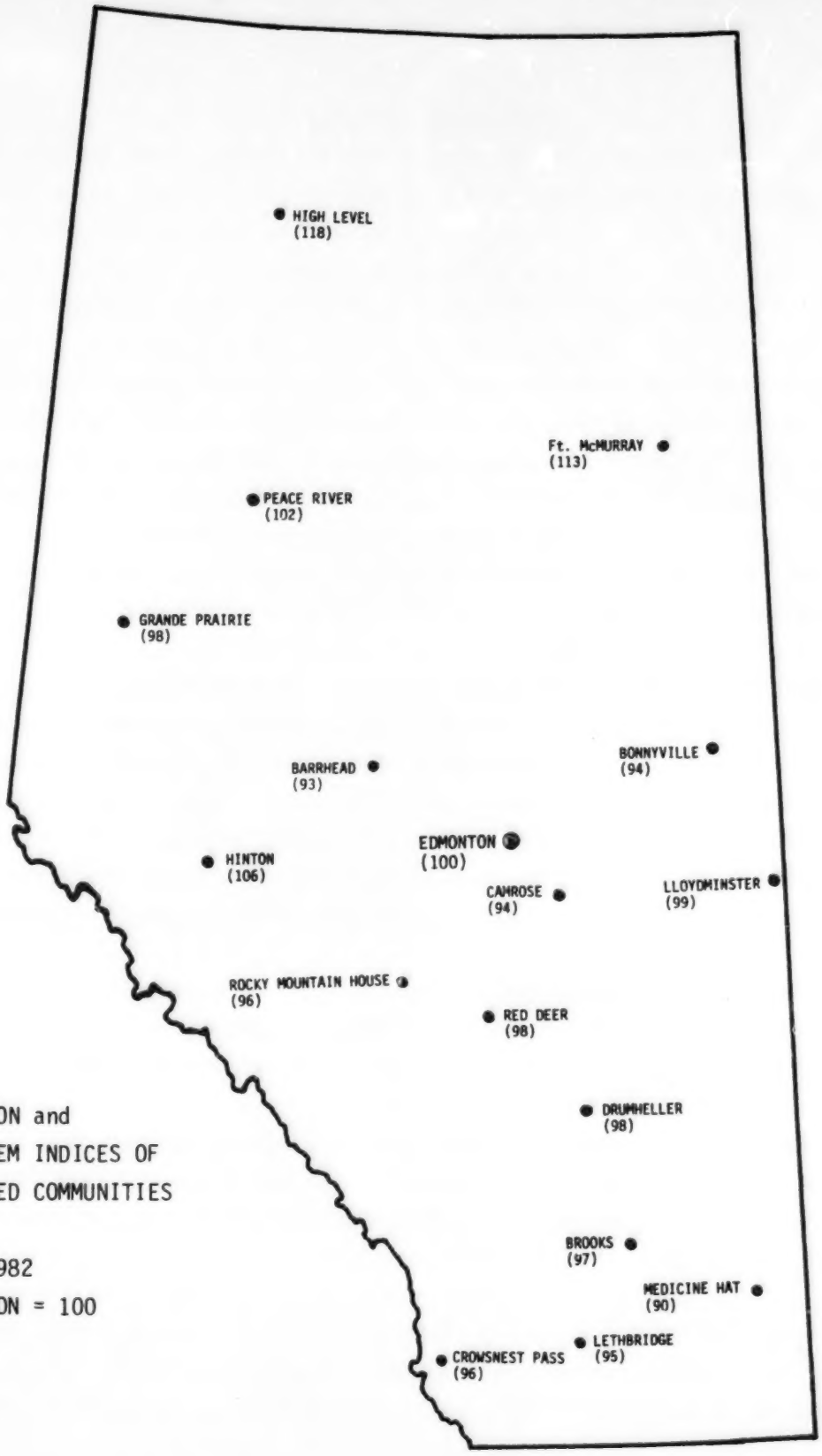
SURVEY OVERVIEW

Seventeen communities were selected for the 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey. Four communities, Barrhead, Brooks, Camrose and Drumheller were added for the 1982 survey. Three communities, Calgary, Banff, and Grand Centre were omitted from the 1982 survey. In 1982, Calgary was included to verify whether the Bureau's survey generated Edmonton and Calgary indices comparable to the CPI. The results were comparable, consequently, to prevent a duplication of efforts the Bureau has omitted Calgary from its survey. Banff was omitted because of its location in a National Park which affects the comparability of some goods and services, such as housing and utilities. Also, its dependance on tourism has created a retail trade industry that with the chosen survey methodology is not readily comparable. For example, prices are influenced by seasonal variations associated with tourism. Grand Centre, which had been combined with Bonnyville for the 1981 survey, was omitted. Differences between the two centres did not warrant combining them for the 1982 survey and their close proximity to each other did not warrant separate survey coverage. A map indicating the locations and all-item indices for all surveyed communities follows on Page 3.

The selection of communities for this survey was based primarily on the following:

- planned or ongoing development of a major industrial project for the community or the surrounding area in which it is located;
- the community is a distribution or trading centre for an area; and
- the community's population is sufficient to support a retail trade industry, offering a representative sample of goods and services for pricing.

The survey was conducted during a three-day period, June 14-16, in all seventeen communities. Staff made personal visits to outlets in the communities to collect prices for 201 items which make up the basket of goods used in the survey. The items for the survey were chosen from Statistics Canada's item list for the Consumer Price Index and weighted according to the C.P.I. implicit weights for Edmonton. The 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison survey accounts for 66% of the Edmonton C.P.I., in terms of item weights.



LOCATION and
ALL-ITEM INDICES OF
SURVEYED COMMUNITIES

JUNE 1982
EDMONTON = 100

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

I. Edmonton-Based Comparison

Results of the 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey are presented in Tables 1-3. Table 1 presents aggregate all-item, food and non-food indices for each community. Tables 2 and 3 give a breakdown by component category for the food and non-food indices, respectively. The results are expressed as an index in terms of the Edmonton price. In calculating the indices for the community comparisons, each index for Edmonton has been assigned a value of 100. Communities whose indices are lower than 100 recorded prices lower than those recorded in Edmonton. Indices higher than 100 indicate community prices that are higher than those recorded in Edmonton.

Table 1 presents the all-item, food and non-food aggregate indices, as well as the weighting pattern and number of items priced for each community. The number of items priced varied between communities due to the lack of availability or comparability of items in some communities. For example, a cost for public transportation was only available for larger centres therefore the item was excluded from the survey for the smaller centres.

The majority of communities, when compared to Edmonton, recorded lower all-item indices. High Level, Fort McMurray, Hinton and Peace River had all-item indices higher than Edmonton. The lowest all-item index, 90, was recorded for Medicine Hat and the highest all-item index, 118, was recorded for High Level. With three exceptions, Grande Prairie, Red Deer and Medicine Hat, food items were higher priced outside of Edmonton. However, except for High Level, Fort McMurray and Hinton, non-food items were lower priced outside of Edmonton.

The food indices, which are presented in Table 2, indicate that thirteen out of sixteen communities recorded higher total food prices when compared to Edmonton. High Level and Fort McMurray recorded the highest

total food indices of 140 and 118, respectively. Two communities, Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat, recorded total prices 1 percent lower, with an index of 99, than those recorded in Edmonton. Red Deer recorded a total food index the same as Edmonton, 100.

The total food index has been broken down into 8 component categories:

Dairy	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Fats and Oils	Meat, Fish, Poultry
Cereals and Breads	Frozen and Packaged Food
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	Restaurant Meals

When comparing the category indices for communities, the fresh fruit and vegetable category was generally higher priced when compared to Edmonton. Fresh fruit and vegetables are usually imported into the province to one or two distribution centres, such as Edmonton or Calgary. Consequently, proximity to these centres and the resulting transportation costs could influence prices. The indices for the fresh fruit and vegetable category ranged from a low of 97 in Brooks and Lethbridge to highs of 122 and 136 in Fort McMurray and High Level. The high prices in Fort McMurray and High Level, when compared to Edmonton, can likely be attributed to increased transportation costs.

The meat, fish and poultry category when compared to the other food categories, was generally lower priced in the surveyed communities, in comparison to Edmonton. The lower prices in comparison to Edmonton may be the result of lower transportation costs since the origin of most of the meat products is regional within Alberta. Indices for the meat, fish and poultry category ranged from a low of 93 in Barrhead to a high of 110 in High Level. An index for each category in the food group, for each community, is available in Table 2.

Table 3 presents an index for each community for the categories that make up the non-food aggregate index. Thirteen of sixteen communities had lower non-food aggregate indices when compared to Edmonton. Fort McMurray, High Level and Hinton were the communities that recorded non-food aggregate indices higher than Edmonton at 112, 111 and 104, respectively. Medicine Hat recorded the lowest non-food index of 87.

The total non-food index has been broken down into 9 component categories:

- Personal Care Products
- Household Supplies
- Household Services
- Household Equipment
- Recreation and Leisure
- Transportation
- Clothing
- Utilities
- Shelter

Indices calculated for the utilities category were consistently higher when compared to Edmonton, with the exception of Medicine Hat. Medicine Hat had the lowest utilities index of 87. The highest index was 163 which was for Lloydminster. The low index in Medicine Hat can be attributed mainly to a local supply of low priced natural gas.

For most communities, shelter costs were lower when compared to Edmonton. Fort McMurray, High Level and Hinton recorded shelter costs higher than Edmonton with indices of 121, 108 and 104 respectively.

An index for each of the non-food component categories is available for each community, in Table 3.

TABLE 1

EDMONTON-BASED COMPARISON
NUMBER OF ITEMS SURVEYED, AGGREGATE INDICES
AND WEIGHTING FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES[a]
JUNE 1982
EDMONTON = 100

COMMUNITIES	FOOD		NON-FOOD		ALL-ITEM		Weighting Pattern ($ of expenditure on items surveyed)
	Number of Items Surveyed	Index	Number of Items Surveyed	Index	Number of Items Surveyed	Index	
Edmonton[b]	94	100	107	100	201	100	66.26
Barrhead	94	101	104	90	198	93	65.69
Bonnyville	94	102	103	92	197	94	65.58
Brooks	94	102	106	95	200	97	65.85
Cumrose	94	102	106	91	200	94	65.85
Crowsnest Pass	94	107	103	92	197	96	65.50
Drumheller	94	103	103	97	197	98	65.62
Fort McMurray	94	118	107	112	201	113	66.26
Grande Prairie	94	99	107	98	201	98	66.26
High Level	94	140	100	111	194	118	65.22
Hinton	94	111	106	104	200	106	65.85
Lethbridge	94	103	107	93	201	95	66.26
Lloydminster	94	101	106	98	200	99	65.85
Medicine Hat	94	99	107	87	201	90	66.26
Peace River	94	111	105	99	199	102	65.81
Red Deer	94	100	107	97	201	98	66.26
Rocky Mountain House	94	105	105	94	199	96	65.79

NOTES: [a] Variations in the weighting pattern and number of items surveyed arise due to the lack of availability and comparability of certain items in some communities.

[b] Represents the maximum number of items surveyed. Actual number of items compared from Edmonton to an individual community may be fewer than 201.

TABLE 2

EDMONTON-BASED COMPARISON
FOOD INDICES BY COMPONENT CATEGORIES FOR
SELECTED COMMUNITIES
JUNE 1982
EDMONTON = 100

COMMUNITIES	Total Food	COMPONENT CATEGORIES							
		Dairy	Fats and Oils	Cereals and Breads	Processed Fruit & Veg.	Fresh Fruit & Vegetables	Meat, Fish Poultry	Frozen and Packaged Food	Restaurant Meals
Edmonton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barrhead	101	104	104	111	106	106	93	104	100
Bonnyville	102	108	102	109	107	98	98	108	101
Brooks	102	102	103	104	103	97	101	100	104
Camrose	102	100	100	107	100	110	98	103	101
Crowsnest Pass	107	105	106	112	109	114	96	106	113
Drumheller	103	102	104	107	108	107	96	104	104
Fort McMurray	118	106	103	110	106	122	103	105	138
Grande Prairie	99	103	101	113	102	107	103	101	90
High Level	140	116	118	117	130	136	110	123	178
Hinton	111	107	103	117	105	113	106	105	116
Lethbridge	103	99	100	110	100	97	97	100	108
Lloydminster	101	105	104	105	109	111	98	104	97
Medicine Hat	99	103	113	107	99	104	97	101	95
Peace River	111	115	106	118	112	120	103	111	112
Red Deer	100	99	100	106	103	101	99	101	97
Rocky Mtn. House	105	101	99	108	103	114	101	102	108

TABLE 3

EDMONTON-BASED COMPARISON
NON-FOOD INDICES BY COMPONENT CATEGORIES FOR
SELECTED COMMUNITIES
JUNE 1982
EDMONTON = 100

COMMUNITIES	Total Non-Food	COMPONENT CATEGORIES								
		Personal Care Prod.	Household Supplies	Household Services	Household Equipment	Recreation & Leisure	Transportation	Clothing	Utilities	Shelter
Edmonton	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barrhead	90	89	102	81	92	98	96	95	127	74
Bonnyville	92	94	94	104	88	105	98	96	124	73
Brooks	95	99	102	103	87	104	92	101	106	90
Camrose	91	88	95	98	92	98	94	102	115	79
Crowsnest Pass	92	92	105	100	78	103	96	100	110	78
Drumheller	97	94	111	100	102	102	98	104	136	83
Fort McMurray	112	107	104	104	88	105	105	102	134	121
Grande Prairie	98	104	100	106	83	100	96	101	134	88
High Level	111	112	123	108	117	112	104	104	160	108
Hinton	104	99	105	103	91	106	107	104	103	104
Lethbridge	93	88	101	93	99	101	94	99	113	83
Lloydminster	98	100	112	94	96	100	97	99	163	84
Medicine Hat	87	91	92	99	99	95	93	101	86	72
Peace River	99	95	108	110	101	105	102	98	142	83
Red Deer	97	98	96	98	99	99	98	101	110	92
Rocky Mtn. House	94	90	104	100	94	96	98	99	107	84

2. Inter-Community Comparison

The growing demand for comparable inter-community price statistics warranted the development of an additional set of indices based on a common basket of goods. The inter-community indices are detailed in Table 4 and allow comparisons between any two centres surveyed.

The sum of the item weights used to derive the inter-community comparisons in Table 4 was less than the Edmonton-based comparisons in Table 1. The lesser coverage occurred because to calculate comparable indices, exact item matches are required across all communities If an item could not be matched exactly across all communities it was excluded from this comparison. As a result, the inter-community comparison was based on a basket of 95 items, each of which could be matched in all communities. The 95 item basket had a total weight of 40.39 percent. This basket was a subset of the original 201 item basket used in the Edmonton-based comparisons presented in previous tables. The Edmonton-based comparisons had a total weight of 66.26 percent. The number of items surveyed per category, and the weighting for the inter-community comparison is presented in Table 5. The food/non-food weighting distribution for the 95 item basket was approximately the same as the complete basket.

To assist in reading Table 4, an example is given below.

A comparison of Brooks to Bonnyville, where Bonnyville is the base location, would yield an index of: $\frac{\text{Brooks}}{\text{Bonnyville}} = 121$

This would be interpreted as prices in Brooks for the 95 item basket are 21% higher than those found in the base location, Bonnyville. Conversely, a comparison of Bonnyville to Brooks, where Brooks is the base location, would yield an index of 83, with prices in Bonnyville being 17% lower than in Brooks.

Results of the inter-community comparison, which are presented in Table 4, show that indices for High Level and Fort McMurray were consistently higher in comparison to other communities. A factor contributing to the higher prices in these two communities is their location. Compared to other communities High level and Fort McMurray are relatively isolated. Consequently, shipments of goods require a special trip into the areas and back out, which is more costly than shipments to communities located along highways where deliveries can be part of a route that combines other communities.

The lowest priced communities were Medicine Hat, Crowsnest Pass and Bonnyville. The indices for these communities, for the 95 item basket, were consistently lower when compared to other communities. In comparing High Level, the highest priced centre, to Medicine Hat or Crowsnest Pass, the two lowest priced centres, High Level prices were 70 percent higher than in Medicine Hat or Crowsnest Pass.

Based on the basket of 95 exact item matches, a comparison of communities north of Edmonton to those south of Edmonton, did not result in any general trends, such as all goods and services in communities in the North are always higher priced than similar communities in the South. Grande Prairie and Red Deer, for example, had similar prices for the 95 item basket. The indices for these two communities were the same when compared to the other communities. Also, Peace River, for the 95 item basket, had lower prices than Lloydminster. The index with Peace River as the base was 103 for Lloydminster. It should be noted that, although this does not indicate all items were lower priced in Peace River than in Lloydminster, it does show that there were a number of directly comparable goods that were lower priced in Peace River.

Table 4

Inter-Community Comparisions

for 95 Selected Items

Comparison Community / Base Community	Edmonton	Barrhead	Bonny-ville	Brooks	Camrose	Crows-nest Pass	Drum-heller	Fort McMurray	Grande Prairie	High Level	Hinton	Leth-bridge	Lloyd-minster	Medicine Hat	Peace River	Red Deer	Rocky Mtn. House
Edmonton	100	78	69	83	73	68	76	114	87	116	104	78	85	68	83	86	84
Barrhead	128	100	88	106	94	87	97	146	111	149	134	100	109	87	106	111	108
Bonnyville	146	114	100	121	107	99	111	166	126	169	152	114	124	99	120	126	122
Brooks	121	94	83	100	88	82	92	137	104	140	126	94	103	82	100	104	101
Camrose	137	107	94	113	100	93	104	156	118	158	143	107	116	93	113	118	114
Crowsnest Pass	147	114	101	122	107	100	111	167	127	170	153	115	125	100	121	127	123
Drumheller	132	103	90	109	96	90	100	150	114	153	137	103	112	90	109	114	110
Ft.McMurray	88	68	60	73	64	60	67	100	76	102	92	69	75	60	72	76	74
Grande Prairie	116	90	79	96	85	79	88	132	100	134	121	90	98	79	95	99	97
High Level	86	67	59	72	63	59	65	98	75	100	90	67	73	60	71	75	72
Hinton	96	75	66	79	70	65	73	109	83	111	100	75	82	66	79	83	80
Lethbridge	128	100	88	106	94	87	97	146	111	148	134	100	109	87	106	111	107
Lloydminster	118	92	81	98	86	80	89	134	102	136	123	92	100	80	97	102	99
Medicine Hat	146	114	100	121	107	100	111	167	127	170	153	114	124	100	121	126	123
Peace River	121	94	83	100	89	83	92	138	105	140	126	95	103	83	100	105	102
Red Deer	116	90	79	96	85	79	88	132	100	134	121	90	98	79	95	100	97
Rocky Mtn. House	119	93	82	99	87	81	91	136	103	138	124	93	101	82	99	103	100

Table 5

Items Surveyed and Weighting
For Inter-Community Comparisons

Category	Number of items Surveyed	Weighting %
All Items	95	40.39
Food	48	12.29
Non Food	47	28.10
Dairy	4	
Fats and Oils	2	
Cereal and Bread	5	
Processed Fruit and Vegetable	3	
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable	8	
Meat, Fish, Poultry	12	
Frozen and Packaged Food	9	
Restaurant Meals	5	
Personal Care Products	5	
Household Supplies	2	
Household Services	5	
Household Equipment	2	
Recreation, Leisure	10	
Transportation	6	
Clothing	12	
Utilities	3	
Shelter	2	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

1. Assumptions and Limitations within the Survey

This survey is designed to measure price differentials in goods and services between Edmonton and each of the selected communities during the survey period June 14-16, 1982. When using the indices the following assumptions and limitations should be acknowledged:

a. Although the survey includes a large number of items it does not cover the universe of consumer goods and services. In past surveys difficulties encountered with certain items in matching exact or equivalent items, such as for furniture, appliances, and draperies, in relation to the index weights associated with them, had not warranted their inclusion in the survey. Currently, the expenditure weight of the basket of goods surveyed accounts for approximately 66 percent of the Edmonton CPI in terms of item weights. The remaining 34 percent of the basket had to be excluded because of unavailability and lack of comparability of some items in smaller centres. An approximate distribution of the 34 percent not covered is:

Item	Weight %
Food	4
Household furnishings and supplies	12
Recreation and leisure	9
Clothing	4
Other categories	5

b. The item weights used throughout this survey are based on the CPI implicit weighting pattern for Edmonton. Individual community weights are not available so an assumption was made that expenditure patterns, in terms of quantity and quality of goods purchased, was the same as Edmonton. In actuality the normal expenditure patterns outside of Edmonton may differ through the influence of income levels, through custom or local taste, availability, price, or other such factors.

c. This survey is not designed to measure temporal price changes. Present survey methodology does not allow for proper time series analysis, therefore historical survey results should not be compared to determine price changes over time. For the 1982 survey a careful selection of items has been made to standardize the basket of goods to allow for limited time series analysis starting with the 1983 survey.

d. The Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey does not report cost-of-living indices. A true cost-of-living index incorporates the effect of price changes, substitution effects, and changes in standard of living due to price changes. Present methodology does not account for the effects of any of these changes. Instead, the survey presents price comparisons between communities for a specific time period.

e. The indices in Table 1, 2 and 3 are calculated for independent comparisons to Edmonton. Because of the methodology employed in calculating survey results, these tables should not be used for inter-community comparisons. A second set of indices which has been developed specifically for inter-community comparisons can be found in Table 4 of this report. This comparison is based on a 95 item basket of goods, which contained item matches across all communities However, if a comparison among a group of fewer communities was done, it would likely yield more comparable items. As such, since indices developed with more items would, in turn, be more reliable, the Bureau will consider requests for re-calcluating inter-community comparisons of two or three communities based on a basket of more than 95 items, if there is an appreciable increase in the number of comparable items.

2. Price Collection

The master list of items used in this survey is derived from Statistics Canada's item list for its Consumer Price Index. The 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey included 201 items, which are listed in Appendix B.

To ensure a valid measure of prices between communities, considerable attention was given to the selection of items and brand names. Wherever possible, major national brands were selected to ensure availability in each community. When an item was unavailable in a given centre, pricers used a provided item description to select a substitute. The substitute was then priced in Edmonton the week after the initial survey and used in the final comparison for that particular community. Items priced were always consistent between Edmonton and each community but item specifications for some items could differ among communities. If an item or a reasonable substitute was unavailable, it was omitted from the survey.

Prices were obtained through personal visits by Alberta Bureau of Statistics' staff or Statistics Canada's field personnel to retail stores and service outlets in each selected community. The selection of stores for pricing was made in advance based on sales volume information. A list of store names and addresses was provided for the pricers.

In order to minimize time-related errors and biases, prices in all centres were collected within a three-day period, June 14-16, 1982. The regular price (sale prices were not recorded) of each item was priced in a minimum of 3 stores in each community.

3. Utilities and Shelter

The utilities and shelter categories were the only components of the survey not priced directly in the field. The Alberta Public Utilities Board provided average monthly consumption figures for natural gas, electricity, water and sewage. Utility rates applicable for each community were then used with the monthly consumption figures to calculate community specific utility costs.

The average annual tax bill per household was calculated using information supplied by Alberta Municipal Affairs' Municipal Financial Services and Statistics Branch. The information included data on municipal population, total residential assessment and the residential mill rate for each community.

Average rental accommodation costs for each community were calculated from information obtained from the Annual Alberta Apartment Vacancy and Rental Cost Survey conducted by the Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Alberta Housing and Public Works.

The average price for June, for a 1,200 sq. ft. bungalow, no garage, was provided by the appraisal departments of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation or independent real estate offices for each community. Samples of the index calculations for household tax and rental cost are presented in Section 5 below.

4. Weighting Pattern

For the purposes of the 1982 Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey, the Edmonton implicit weighting pattern was applied to all surveyed locations. Individual community weighting patterns are not available. The item weights were developed from the 1978 Family Expenditure Survey and supplied by Statistics Canada. The item weights reflect the relative importance of commodity purchases expressed as a percentage of the total family budget.

The total item weights used ranged from 65.22% to 66.26% of the C P.I. implicit weighting pattern for Edmonton. Variations in total item weight occurred due to the exclusion of some items and their respective item weights within a community. As noted above, exclusion of an item in a community occurred whenever a required item or a reasonable substitute could not be located within that community.

5. Calculation of Indices

Step i: Ratio of Prices:

$$\frac{\text{Average price of item in Community Y}}{\text{Average price of item in Edmonton}}$$

Step ii: Weighted Ratio : Ratio of prices x Item weight

Step iii: Category Index :

$$\frac{\text{Sum of weighted ratios for a specific category}}{\text{Sum of item weights for specific category}} \times 100$$

Additional Calculations for Shelter and Housing

a. Average Annual Tax Bill per Household :

$$\frac{\text{Total residential assessment for Community Y}}{\left(\frac{\text{Population for Community Y}}{\text{Average number of people per household in Community Y}}\right)} \times \text{Mill rate for Community Y}$$

b. Average Rental Cost:

$$\sum \left(\frac{\text{Number of units of type i} \times \text{Average rent of type i}}{\text{Total number of rental units in Community Y}}\right)$$

i = type of unit available in community, for example bachelor, one bedroom etc.

APPENDIX B

Type of Items Surveyed by Component Category

1. Food Items

Category	Category Weight
Dairy	1.32
Fresh Milk	
Canned Milk	
Powdered Milk	
Ice Cream	
Butter	
Cheddar Cheese	
Processed Cheese	
Fats and Oils	0.26
Margarine	
Shortening	
Cooking Oil	
Salad Dressing	
Cereals & Breads	1.26
Breakfast Cereal	
White Flour	
Cake Mix	
Macaroni	
White Bread	
Crackers	
Cookies	
Cake	
Muffins	

Category	Category Weight
Processed Fruit & Vegetable	0.41
Canned Peaches	
Canned Pears	
Canned Apple Sauce	
Canned Apple Juice	
Canned Orange Juice	
Raisins	
Canned Pears	
Canned Corn	
Canned Baked Beans	
Canned Whole Tomatoes	
Canned Tomato Juice	
Fresh Fruit & Vegetables	1.43
Oranges	
Bananas	
Apples	
Grapefruit	
Grapes	
Potatoes	
Lettuce	
Carrots	
Celery	
Onions	
Cabbage	
Turnip	
Cucumber	
Tomatoes	

Category	Category Weight
Meat, Fish, Poultry	3.82
Sirloin Steak	
Round Steak	
Standing Rib Roast	
Blade Chuck Roast	
Stewing Beef	
Hamburger	
Liver	
Bacon	
Smoked Ham	
Cottage Roll	
Loin Cuts	
Shoulder Cuts	
Sausages	
Weiners	
Canned Meat	
Chicken	
Turkey	
Frozen Fish	
Canned Salmon	
Canned Tuna	
Eggs	
Frozen & Packaged Food	1.83
Frozen Orange Juice	
Frozen Peas	
Frozen Potatoes	
Frozen Corn	
Frozen Fish Specialities	
Frozen Meat Pies	

Category (Con't)	Category Weight
Macaroni Based Dinner	
Canned Stews	
Snack Food	
Canned Soup	
Baby Food	
Chocolate Bar	
Sugar	
Jelly Powder	
Honey	
Jam	
Peanut Butter	
Spices	
Catsup	
Roasted Coffee	
Instant Coffee	
Tea	
Soft Drinks	
Restaurant Meals	5.80
Lunch	
Dinner	
Snacks	
Beverages	

2. Non-Food Items

Category	Category Weight
Personal Care Products	2.38
Toilet Soap	
Shaving Cream	
Toothpaste	
Shampoo	
Deodorant	
Razor Blades	
Patent Medicine	
Cosmetics	
Toilet Tissue	
Sanitary Napkins	
Tissues	
Prescribed Medicine	
Men's Haircut	
Women's Haircut	
Household Supplies	0.71
Garbage Bags	
Food Wrap	
Light Bulbs	
Envelopes	
Detergent	
Bleach	
Scouring Powder	
Floor Wax	
Dog Food	
Toy	

Category	Category Weight
Household Services	1.45
Dry Cleaning	
Coin Laundry	
Shoe Repair	
T.V. Repair	
Plumber	
Garden Supplies	
Garbage Can	
Electric Drill	
Bed Sheets	
Household Equipment	0.69
Vacuum Cleaner	
Coffee Maker	
Dishes	
Saucepan	
Recreation & Leisure	5.13
Television	
Record	
Camera	
Camera Film	
Motel	
Driving Lessons	
Newspaper	
Magazine	
Admission to Movie	
Flowers	
Bicycle	
Camping Equipment	

Category	Category Weight
Cont'd	
Cigarettes	
Beer Consumed in Licensed Premises	
Liquor Consumed in Licensed Premises	
Sporting Event	
Sporting Equipment	
Transportation	15.00
Gasoline	
Oil	
Tires	
Car Repair Part	
Bus Fare	
Taxi Fare	
Minor Tune-up	
Car Insurance	
Car	
Truck	
Clothing	4.95
Womens: Raincoat	
Sweater	
Suit	
Blouse	
Dress	
Slacks	
Brassiere	
Brief	
Slip	
Pantyhose	
Purse	

Category	Category Weight
Cont'd	
Mens: Coat	
Suit	
Dress Slacks	
Shirt	
Casual Slacks	
Jeans	
Sports Shirt	
Sweater	
Brief	
Undershirt	
Socks	
Wallet	
Watch	
Boys: Jeans	
Jacket	
Sports Shirt	
Girls: Jacket	
Slacks	
Infants: Sleepers	
Shoes: Mens Dress Shoes	
Mens Casual Shoes	
Womens Dress Shoes	
Womens Casual Shoes	
Girls Shoes	
Material	
Zipper	

Category	Category Weight
Utilities	3.52
Electricity	
Gas	
Water & Sewage	
Shelter	16.30
New House	
Property Tax	
Rental Costs	